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AUGUST, 1926

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The Crisis

A Record of the Darker Races

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August, 1926

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The September CRISIS will be a double number with the first of the series of studies of NEGRO EDUCATION carried out by THE CRISIS with the help of the American Fund for Public Service.

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Mention THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS

Vol. 32 No. 4 AUGUST, 1926 Whole No. 190

OPINION of W. E. B. DU BOIS

THE NEW DEMAND FOR COLLEGE TRAINING

NOTHING ILLUSTRATES the revolution through which the American Negro is passing better than the increasing demand on his part for college training. It used to be a cause of great satisfaction to some of our friends when they discovered a Negro "college" with a half dozen struggling collegians, a half hundred high school students and two or three hundred students in the grades. This was sufficient to prove to them that the Negro neither wanted college training nor could assimilate it.

Today the Slater Fund, which used to be the shrine of those who worshipped industrial education to the exclusion and disdain of everything else, has just said through its secretary:

"The fact is that the need and call of the Colleges have become so urgent that the Slater Board at its recent meeting decided to do what little it could to relieve a situation which has become pressing because of the great increase in the number of students in the regular four-year college classes. During the past five years the number has increased from about 1700 to little less than 5000.

"For the coming session the Slater appropriations will be confined to twenty-one colleges and to the County Training Schools."

The Secretary says further in a private letter:

"It seems to me that the great Church Boards have not yet fully realized the situation in which the colleges are with their increased numbers of genuine college students. I doubt if the Boards have realized that this means increased salaries in order to secure competent college professors.

"The Slater Board for next year has cut out all appropriations for private secondary schools so as to give all that it possibly can to the colleges.

"As you will see on the page inclosed, the Slater Board has voted $150 a month for nine months to nine institutions, and $100 a month for nine months to eleven institutions, which is all we can possibly afford at this time. My idea is that these amounts shall go toward the salary of a professorship in either English or some science."

The colleges thus chosen by the Slater Fund are 20 in number of which the 9 leading institutions are: Virginia Union, Shaw, Livingstone, Atlanta, Morehouse, Morris Brown, Talladega, Wiley and Fisk. To these, outside the South, should be added Howard and Lincoln.

Here we have a great work of education desperately needing support, support which it is not getting in any adequate amount. If this support is not forthcoming, several of these colleges will shrivel up and die. But this will not be the end of Negro college education. It will simply mean that the number of students pressing into the great Northern institutions and particularly into the state schools will increase by leaps and bounds.

HOWARD

THE ELECTION of John Andrew Gregg as president of Howard University was a step of great significance. For the first time in the his-

tory of the Negro in America a board of trustees predominantly white, containing many men of position none too well acquainted with black folk, has put at the head of our leading university a man of Negro descent. It ought to have been possible to have elected a president of Howard with no reference to the color line but it was not. To have added another white man to the long list of men who have presided over Howard would itself have been racial discrimination.

On the other hand it was no easy task to find a colored president. We have not naturally developed much timber of that sort and indeed it is no easy thing to find proper presidents for white institutions.

We hoped that Mr. Gregg would do two things: First, accept this great trust with which he was so signally honored and secondly, that he would cut his bridges behind him, give up his place in the church and devote himself untrammeled to his magnificent task.

He did neither of these things but declined the election and Mordecai Johnson has been offered the position. Johnson is a young man—a fine speaker and fearless controversialist. He is called to a hard job. May he succeed.

In this selection of a successor to President Durkee the alumni of Howard deserve praise. In the past controversy they have not shone with any great brilliancy. There has been too much division, particularism, jockeying for position. But in this selection they seem to have shown unselfishness and devotion and to have forgotten much of the clannish feeling which might have been excusable.

If now President Johnson rises to his opportunity and the great body of the alumni stands unswervingly behind him, we may be able to show America as she has not been shown what an institution of learning can be.

DEGREES WHILE YOU WAIT

IN A CERTAIN Southern city four colored teachers have been teaching in the high school for periods varying from 20 to 35 years. They are themselves persons who received no formal training beyond the 10th or 11th grade. The colored people of the city are demanding college graduates to teach in the high school. Whereupon these four teachers have attended classes at a colored college in a neighboring state for about 30 Saturdays, 4 hours per Saturday. This is not enough to give a full year's credit in even a single subject toward a high school diploma. But the white superintendent of schools has intimated that these teachers have done enough work to entitle them to a degree. This year, therefore, they are having bestowed upon them the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

But their pictures are not in this month's CRISIS.

WILL W. ALEXANDER AND THE SOUTH

WHAT THE WHITE SOUTH HAS NEEDED for a hundred years is frank and free self-criticism. This it has not had and the reason is Slavery and Color Caste. The supposed necessity of defending an outrageous insult to the human race has made the rise of clear, critical, examining inquiry not only unpopular in the Southern states but socially disastrous and physically dangerous.

The one star of hope today is that there are a few young Southerners who are determined to speak out and to examine and to complain. They are doing this tentatively in literature and in art; there is appearing a

Southern gentleman who is just a plain scoundrel and Southern ladies who are a good deal lower than the angels. But in race relations comes even greater hope. For a long time inter-racial committees fiddled away and made believe they were discussing co-operation between the races. But now and then a few of them, and a few individuals, have taken the matter seriously and have gone in for discussion. And one of these is Will W. Alexander of Atlanta.

He went down to Birmingham and talked frankly about "Christian Citizenship and Race Relations". His speech was not radical. He started out by declaring that he did not believe in intermarriage. He stressed certain discriminations that many Southerners admit are unfair: discrimination in educational opportunity; discrimination in housing; injustice in lynching. But he also said, in answer to a question, "I cannot defend the 'Jim Crow' car for I think it works an injustice". And because of this one sincere and absolutely true statement, Alexander, probably for the first time, has met the white South.

He was ordered out of town although he did not go; he was traduced in the newspapers; and the white preachers declared in a formal resolution that he was not a suitable man "to take the lead in the discussion and direction of race relations"! Then subtle propaganda was issued to the colored folks. They were told that Alexander had retracted his word and were encouraged to get correspondingly indignant.

The whole situation reminds us of the Middle Ages. Here is something too sacred to talk about, too absolutely right to criticize, too portentous to be challenged. And what is this Last Word of Truth? It is the average Southern white man's opinion of the Negro. Ridiculous! We hope that Will W. Alexander will stand up and talk out until the South does run him away as it ran off Cable and Bassett and shut up Sledd. One of these fine days this kind of foolishness has got to stop in the South and the land must become civilized.

BORAH

SENATOR BORAH has several times paid his respects to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. After his latest speech the following letter was sent him:

"I have been greatly disturbed by your attitude toward the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. I remember some years ago when you made a speech in the Senate against the fifteenth amendment and recently I understand that in a speech before the National Law School at Washington you said that 'the enfranchisement of the colored race at the time it was enfranchised was one of the greatest mistakes ever made in this country'.

"I write to ask, first, if you would kindly furnish me the exact statement that you made; and, secondly, I, and I think millions of colored people throughout the United States, would like to get a clearer idea of your attitude towards them and towards their rights. I am one who believes that the enfranchisement of the colored people by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments was absolutely justifiable and that the result has proved its wisdom. I believe that any other action would have made real emancipation impossible.

"I am the Editor of a magazine, THE CRISIS, which circulates largely among educated colored people. I know how busy you are and yet I wonder if you could not find time to make a short, clear statement of your

attitude on the question of the rights of Negroes to vote so that the doubts in our minds could be satisfied.

"Personally, I am unable to conceive that a man of your breadth and knowledge of world events and sympathy with the struggling classes can except from your sympathy the twelve million Negroes of the United States."

Senator Borah has replied as follows:

"I have said nothing about the thirteenth amendment. The news dispatch was wholly erroneous. Of course, I never said emancipation was a mistake. On the other hand, had I been speaking of it at all, I should have said it was altogether the right and noble thing to do. My view of the enfranchisement of the colored man is different.

"If you will permit me a little later, Mr. Du Bois, I will write you fully. In the crowded hours of the closing of the session, I haven't the possible time to write you as the subject and the party to whom I am addressing this letter would require. But I promise you I shall do so a little later.

"In the meantime, permit me to say that my views with reference to enfranchisement of the colored people is that which Mr. Lincoln put forward. I think it would have been the greatest possible benefit to the colored man to have pursued that course. If the colored people could have been dealt with in accordance with the actualities and free from the manipulation of politics, they would have been infinitely better off today.

"But I shall write you at length later."

We shall await with interest Senator Borah's reply.

ZION

THE SECRETARY of the Board of Foreign Missions of the A. M. E. Zion Church in a long letter takes issue with us as to our criticism of Zion missions. But the points at issue as it seems to us are not important. In the first place he says that, instead of sending $1400 to one mission in 1925, "the facts as shown in plain figures" are that "from June, 1924, to December, 1925, just six months, the report shows that we sent in cash to the Mount Coffee Mission $3,938.83". We confess ourselves astounded and duly chastened. If the period of time from June, 1924, to December, 1925, is six months then we have been mistaken all of our long life and had been under the impression that it was eighteen months. We have a strong feeling that it is little mistakes like this that is getting the finances of the Zion Mission department somewhat mixed up.

But all this is beside the point. The chief point is: Missionaries to Africa cannot live on manna. They have got to have adequate wages and the wages must be paid regularly. What wages are adequate for a missionary the church may judge but it must cease sending people to a foreign land and letting them starve and beg and still expect the Kingdom of God to grow.

A GIFT OF $500

"THE ENCLOSED CHECK is my contribution toward the needs of the Atlanta University of which I read recently in one of the numbers of THE CRISIS. May I ask you to see to it that the gift is *anonymous?*

"I always read your editorials with much interest, and think that the standard of your contributions from others is a very admirable one. Believe me, with great respect."

CHILDREN'S NUMBER

The October CRISIS *is Children's Number. All pictures should be in our hands by August* 20.

A Record of the Negro at College 1926

THE number of Negroes attending Northern institutions of higher learning has increased. Incomplete returns from white colleges and universities reveal 1203 students of African descent in college for the year 1925-6. Several institutions have not reported at the time of this writing. Estimating these as carefully as possible, we may put the grand total approximately at 1600. This would be an increase over last year of about 200. Of these over 293 received degrees.

Enrollment in Negro institutions has also increased. There are over 7,000 students enrolled in college work in Negro schools this year. Over 1000 degrees were granted by Negro colleges. There were 519 Bachelors of Arts, 173 Bachelors of Science, 21 Bachelors of Divinity, 1 Bachelor of Sacred Theology, 25 Bachelors of Theology, 33 Masters of Arts, 6 Bachelors of Music, 100 Doctors of Medicine, 72 graduates in dentistry, 37 in law and 38 in pharmacy.

Over 1300 degrees were granted to Negroes in the United States during the year 1925-6. This is an increase of 825 over the number granted degrees five years ago or nearly 200 per cent.

At Harvard there are approximately 40 Negro students. The students who graduated and their degrees are as follows: Cecil A. Blue A.M., Countée Cullen A.M., Thomas D. Pawley A.M., Emilio A. Lanier A.M., William A. Hunton A.M., Warmuth T. Gibbs M.Ed., Farrow Allen M.D., William H. Lewis A.B., Frank L. Howard A.B. as of class of 1922. Maceo W. Hubbard LL.B. and Milo C. Murray LL.B. as of class of 1925. Mr. Frank L. Howard was graduated *cum laude*.

Yale University with an enrollment of 8 Negro students granted the degree of Ph.D. to two Negroes this year. They were Miss Otelia Cromwell and Mr. Henderson Hamilton Donald. Miss Cromwell, the daughter of John W. Cromwell, of Washington, D. C., holds the degrees A.B. from Smith and A.M. from Columbia. She specialized in English and wrote her doctor's thesis on "Thomas Heywood: A Study in the Elizabethan Drama of Everyday Life". Mr. Donald is a graduate of Howard in the class of 1915. He received his degree of A.M. in 1920 from Yale. His special field is Sociology and the subject of his doctor's thesis was "The Negro in Industry".

Charles H. Thompson received the degree of Ph.D. *cum laude* from the University of Chicago. Mr. Thompson's field of study was Education and he is the first Negro to be granted a Ph.D. in Education from an American university. He is an A.B. from Virginia Union University. He received the degree of Ph.B. from Chicago in 1918, A.M. in 1920 and Ph.D. in 1925.

Beloit College has 3 Negro students. None is graduating this year.

Brown University has 5 Negro students. Harold S. Fleming received the degree of Ph.B. and Helen Dorsey, A.B.

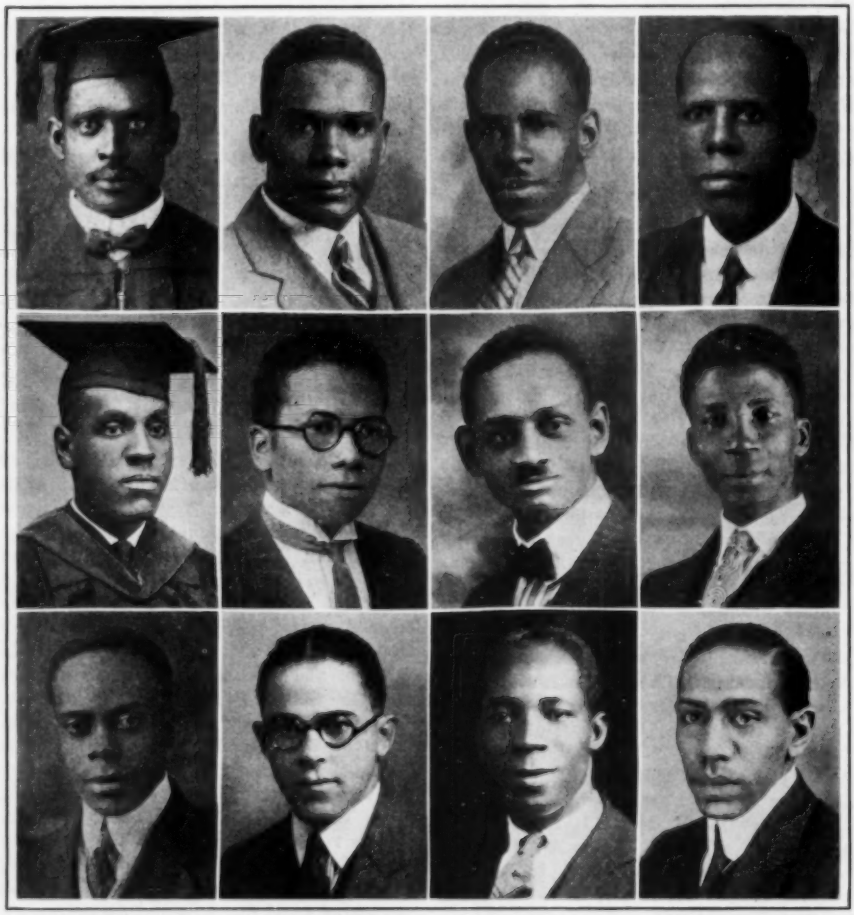
The University of Pennsylvania has 40 Negro students and is graduating 24. Walter A. Gay, Rudolph Winston and Valeria E. Caldwell are graduates of the college department. William B. Perry, Jr., entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1923 and is graduating with the A.B. degree in less than 4 years. Ariel Haynes, Edith McDougald, Daniel Brooks, Ruth A. Scott, Ella P. Webb and Marian Rolland are graduates from the School of Education. William A. Warrick graduated from the Medical School. Anna F. Brodnax, Marie S. Chase, Myrtle C. Henry, James A. Thompson, Chauncey N. Wilson, Joseph R. Fuget, Thomas H. Miles, Clarence L. E. Monroe and Jessie B. Arkins received degrees from the Graduate School. Thos. J. Batey, William A. Bragg, Arthur S. Gandy and Clarence S. Greene graduated from the School of Dentistry.

Ohio State University graduates 11 Negro students. Edmund Paxton received LLB., Raymond J. Ballinger received A.B., Ralston S. Mitchell and Carter Tyus graduated from the School of Pharmacy. Mary Ruth Banks, Octavia R. Jones, Louise S. Richardson, Ruth P. Scott and Mary N. Stribling received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education. Mrs. Grace Webster Byrd received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture and Home Economics and Eva I. Fitzgerald, A.B.

Columbia University granted degrees to the following Negro students: Cora P. Vincent B.S., Zephaniah A. Looby LL.B., and Francis H. Bowen, Edward M. Gilliard, Lorenzo J. Greene, Melva L. Price, Harcourt A. Tynes, Cullen W. Banks, Etnah R. Boutté, George D. Brantley, Miles W. Connor, John N. Cotton, L. Simington Curtis, Winston Douglas, Othello M. Harris, Mae C. Hawes, Rufus J. Hawkins, George A. Johnson, Miranda Meaddough, Frederick L. Merry, Timothy C. Meyers, W. Lucile Spence, Esther I. Tate and Nolden E. White—all A.M.

Ohio Wesleyan University has 4 Negro students but none graduates this year.

Ohio University has 6 Negro students. Four graduated. They were Bernice Gaines, Herman Holland, Lawrence Jordan and Rhoda Wilson, all of whom received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.



E. M. Gilliard
A.M. Columbia
Clarence L. E. Monroe
M.S. Pennsylvania
Miles W. Connor
A.M. Columbia

Hercules N. Richards
A.M. Columbia
Ira Smith
M.S. C.C.N.Y.
W. Thomas Love
A.M. Michigan

F. Luther Merry
A.M. Columbia
G. W. Banks
A.M. Columbia
Harcourt Tynes
A.M. Columbia

George A. Johnson
A.M. Columbia
Rufus J. Hawkins
A.M. Columbia
James A. Thompson
A.M. Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State College has 3 Negro students and graduated 1 this year. The graduate is Theodore Gilbert, who took a pre-medical course.

The University of Pittsburgh has 119 Negro students. Twenty graduated this year. Norman Ray Bolden, Garrett Elliot

Fish, Maryan F. Hall, James Arthur Moore, Winston C. Pilgrim, Horace Small and Reginald P. Talbot graduated from the college department. James H. Anderson, Harry G. Brown, Ira K. Buford, John A. Childress, Grace A. Jason, James E. Johnson, Daniel Medley, Andrew J. Tolley and Edward C. Wilson received degrees from the School of Pharmacy; and Wilton W. Jackson, Franklin C. Brasefield and Harold Taylor received degrees in dentistry.

Carnegie Institute of Technology has four Negro students enrolled but none is to graduate this year.

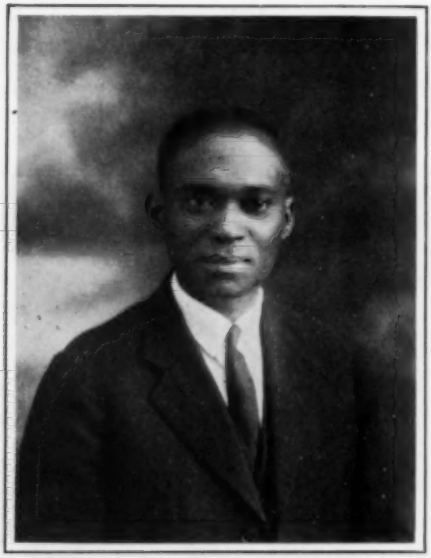
The University of Cincinnati has 34 Negro students. Of these 20 graduated. Francis C. Lesley and Sylvester Collins received the degree of Master of Arts in Education. Clara Mae Hough and Mary Busch received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following were graduated from the School of Education: Ethel Burnette, Carolyn Welch, Arnetta Randall, Thelma Moorman, Costella Taylor, Rosetta Nolan, Lil-

Nolden E. White
A.M. Columbia
B. T. McGraw
M.B.A. Michigan
Gertrude P. McBrown
M.Ed. Boston Univ.

George D. Brantley
A.M. Columbia
L. M. Fuller
M.Ed. Boston Univ.
Edwina M. Wright
A.M. Columbia

L. S. Curtis
A.M. Columbia
James C. Evans
M.S. M.I.T.
Etnah R. Boutté
A.M. Columbia

Roscoe C. Bullock
M.S. Michigan
Esther I. Tate
A.M. Columbia
Miranda Meaddough
A.M. Columbia



HENDERSON H. DONALD
Ph.D. Yale

lian Drayton, Margaret Clenna, Richard Fox, Oliver Crump, Harry McMorris, Marcus M. Rambo, Olive L. Ryder, Nancy Hawkins and Zenobia C. Russell. Laura C. Knight received an A.M. degree at the age of 19. She is the youngest in her class.

Colgate University has 4 Negro students. One, Henry S. Robinson, was graduated this year. Mr. Robinson won a varsity letter in track while at Colgate.

Syracuse University has 19 Negro students. Ten were graduated. Albert De Mond received the degree of B.S. in Business Administration. Herbert Weisiger and Lorraine Redmond received the degree of A.B. William Wilkerson received a degree in electrical engineering. Frederick Hundley received B.S. in Public School Art. G. Madeline Bush received B.S. in Education. Mabel Johnson received B.S. in Business Education. Blanche Earl Emanuel and Ruth G. Smith received A.B. *cum laude*. Miss Smith was a member of the Lambda Tau Rho, the honorary Romance language club. Gussie M. Emanuel received the degree of A.B. *magna cum laude* and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. De Mond received A on his thesis entitled: "The Negro in the field of Insurance." Johanna G. Bush received the degree of B.S.

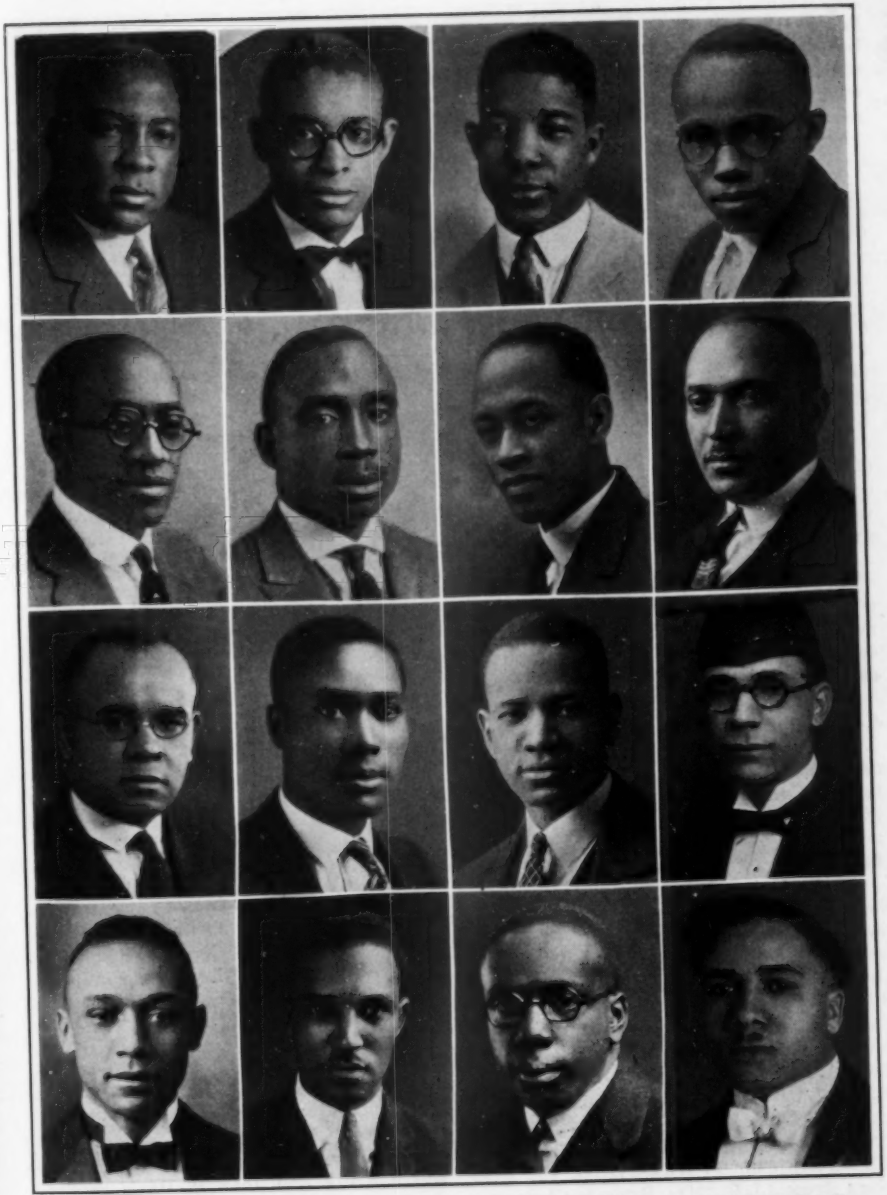
New York University has 105 Negro students. Those graduating and their degrees are as follows: Zephaniah A. Looby J.S.D., Hubert T. Delany J.D., Robert R. Penn J.D., Melvin E. Johnson LL.B., James Johnson LL.B., May Edward Chinn M.D., Aubre de Lambert Maynard M.D., Stuart L. Whiting B.S.C., and Charles N. Ford D.D.S. Albert E. Jenkins received a certificate of proficiency from the School of Commerce. Mr. James W. Johnson won 2nd highest scholastic honors in his class at the University Law School. Out of 18 aspirants Mr. Looby was one of the successful candidates for the highest degree in Law.

Hunter College has about 50 Negro students. 6 graduated. They are: Constance Willis, May E. Campbell, Hyacinth A. Davis, Kathleen H. Jones-King, Mrs. Ruth Adkins Martin and Dorothy G. Teasdale.

Cornell University graduated Albert Frank Cox, Ph.D., (September, 1925) "Excellent student. Held fellowship and scholarship in mathematics." This year, Joseph R. Houchins A.B., William W. Stanton A.B., William M. Banks A.B., Paul Howland Logan B.S., "President of the Forestry Club".

City College of New York graduated 5 Negro students. F. Eugene Corbie received the degree B.S.S. and Wm. Jackson Green the degree B.S.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON
Ph.D. Chicago



Caswell J. Gates
LL.B. Boston University

Alvin H. Moss
LL.B. Illinois

V. Allen Christian
M.D. Michigan

Clarence J. Gresham
B.D. Oberlin

Julian J. Evans
LL.B. Boston University

H. D. Holmes
M.D. Michigan

Nathaniel W. Hudson
LL.B. Illinois

Floyd Skinner
LL.B. Michigan

Orlando Stewart
LL.B. Michigan

R. P. Alexander
B.D. Oberlin

Herbert A. Green
S.T.B. Boston Univ.

Howard Thurman
B.D. Rochester

Robert B. Powell
B.D. Oberlin

Kirkland W. Green
S.T.B. Boston University

Edward M. Byrd
LL.B. Chicago-Kent Law School

John D. D. Wilkerson
LL.B. Western Reserve

Mr. Wilton B. Callendar and Mr. Malcolm Dodson received the degree of A.B. "Mr. Dodson has been editor of the 'Mercury', a student publication, and active also in the work of the Art department." Ira Smith received the degree of M.Ed.

Dartmouth College has 10 Negro students but no graduates this year.

The University of Minnesota has 39 Negro students. Five graduated this year. Charles A. Washington received the degree of A.B. Albert Butler received the degree of D.D.S. Lafayette Fields and Benjamin Ransom received the degree of Phm.C. and Samuel Stephens, that of B.S. in Pharmacy. W. D. Brown received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine last December, having already taken the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. While in college he was a noted athlete in swimming, tennis and football.

The College of the City of Detroit has 55 Negro students and graduated Walter H. Mack, Virginia V. Houston and Dorothy L. Lanford.

Boston University has 57 Negro students. Of these, 14 received degrees: John S. R. Bourne LL.M., Mildred L. Burch B.S.S., Elmer D. Dean S.T.M., Julian J. Evans LL.B., Luther Fuller Ed.M., Caswell J. Gates LL.B., Herbert A. Green S.T.B., Kirkland W. Green S.T.B., Christopher P. Hoffman B.S. in Education, Samuel B. Hutchinson B.B.A., Gertrude P. McBrown Ed.M., Joseph H. Nelson LL.M., Benjamin F. Wilson LL.B., and Mrs. clara Bruce LL.B. "Mrs. Bruce is Chairman of the Board of Editors of the Boston University Law Review and a member of the Student Council."

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has 9 Negro students of whom 5 graduated this year. Marron W. Fort and Paul V. Jewell received the degree of B.S. in electrochemistry. E. S. Hope received the degree of B.S. in civil engineering. Mr. Hope is to go to Newfoundland to the Grenfell Settlement to perform the very difficult task of installing a water supply. Under him will be 3 assistants, one from Harvard and 2 from Yale. Victor C. Smith and James C. Evans received the degree of M.S. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Evans have been offered position on the staff at Tech.

MISS OTELIA CROMWELL
Ph.D., Yale

Williams College has 4 Negro students, one of whom, Mr. Warren E. Harrigan, received the degree of A.B. this year.

Smith College has 4 Negro students. Two, Alice Banton and Emily Johnson, graduated this year with the degree of A.B.

Simmons College has 5 Negro students. Miss Ethel Griggs graduated this year with the degree of B.S. in Household Economics.

Radcliffe College has 5 Negro students but none is to graduate this year.

Amherst College has 12 Negro students two of whom, Charles Richard Drew and William Charles Thomas, received the degree of A.B. this year. Mr. Drew was voted the best all-round athlete at Amherst for four years; All-American mention in football; captain of the Amherst Track Team and New England Intercollegiate high hurdle champion.

Bates College has 7 Negro students. Harry Smith and John P. Davis received the degree of A.B. Mr. Smith was an honor student. Mr. Davis was an honor student, Editor of the Bates comic magazine, President of the Bates Debating Council, undergraduate assistant in English and a member of the executive board of the Y. M.

Edith P. McDougald
B.S. Pennsylvania

Carl H. Clerk
B.S. Columbia

Addison C. Moseley
B.S. Illinois

William W. Stanton
A.B. Cornell

Pearl Vincent
B.S. Columbia

Anna Watson
A.B. Northwestern

Oliver O. Nance
B.S. Illinois

Walter A. Gay Jr.
A.B. Pennsylvania

Ariel Haynes
B.S. Pennsylvania

Ella P. Webb
B.S. in Ed. Pennsylvania

William B. Perry
A.B. Pennsylvania

Espriella B. Sarreals
A.B. Michigan

Blanche E. McDaniel
B. S. Northwestern

Alice L. Banton
A. B. Smith

John W. Corneal, Jr.
A.B. Michigan

Rudolph Winston
A.B. Pennsylvania

C. A. He has been awarded a fellowship to Harvard University next year.

The University of Kansas has 97 Negro students. Ten were graduated from the college department. They are: Doxey Wilkerson, Clarence A. Bacot, Mary O. Bennett, Leona M. Brown, Vernie Clinch, Spencer Gillum, James R. Hayden, Ruth D. Johnson, Bertron L. Orme and Benjamin Watson.

Kansas Wesleyan University has 11 Negro students but none graduated this year.

Butler College has 50 Negro students. Four graduated this year. They are: Dorothy O. Atkins, Lillian S. David, Ada Harris and Lucile Stokes. All received the degree of A.B. Miss Stokes was graduated *cum laude* and was elected to Phi Kappa Phi.

Iowa State College has 13 Negro students, 4 of whom received B.S. degrees. They are: Benjamin H. Crutcher, Maurice A. Thomasson, Compton V. Chapman and Juanita W. Ewing. Mr. Thomasson was elected to Phi Kappa Phi. Miss Ewing was the first woman of her race to graduate from Iowa State College.

Iowa University has 109 Negro students, 6 of whom received the degree of A.B. They were: Flora B. Austin, Walter T. Blanks, George A. Isabell, Samuel A. Richardson, Orthel T. Roberts and Marie W. Woolridge.

Drake University graduated 3 Negroes. Carlyle C. Clarke and Lorraine Crawford received the degree of A.B. Carlyle Clark was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was 2nd rank in General Honors. Lela Wilson was given a Piano diploma.

Wesleyan has 2 Negro students but none was graduated this year.

Oberlin has 60 Negro students. Twelve were graduated this year. They are: Susie E. Bailey and Frances E. Sinkford Bachelors of Music; Richard P. Alexander, Clarence J. Gresham, Robert B. Powell, George Van Buren, and Ward D. Verby Bachelors of Divinity; Edith E. Baker, Carol B. Cotton, Sheppard R. Edmonds, Theodore T. Robinson and Mary Hummons Bachelors of Art. Mr. R. P. Alexander, a graduate in the Divinity School, was elected president of his class, representative speaker for his class at the Alumni Dinner and received one of the 14 merit scholarships.

Northwestern graduated 5 Negro students. They are: Anna E. Watson A.B., Blanche E. McDaniel B.S., Lottie Turnley A.B., Florence Lovell A.B. and Clarence Hayden Wilson B.Mus.

The University of Illinois has 72 Negro students and graduated this year 8. Theophilus M. Mann, Frederick H. Pruett and De Ion Canada received the degree of A.B. John P. Edelen, Oliver O. Nance, Addison C. Mosely and Francis R. Robinson received the degree of B.S. Alvin A. Moss and Nathaniel W. Hudson received the degree of LL.B. Miss Canada was the youngest graduate in a class of 1400.

Bowdoin College conferred the degree of A.B. on its only Negro student. He was Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr. Mr. Johnson, the son of the late Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, has established an enviable reputation in the Bowdoin Musical Club.

The Rochester Theological Seminary graduated two Bachelors of Divinity, Howard Thurman and Robert Cable. Mr. Thurman was President of his class and Secretary-at-large after graduation.

Colby College has 2 Negro students but no one was graduated this year.

Middlebury College conferred the degree of A.B. on G. Lewis Chandler.

Boston Teachers College conferred the degree of M.Ed. on Edith G. Brown.

The University of Denver has 9 Negro students. Beatrice Taylor and Cecil Howard received the degree of A.B.

Colorado University has 8 Negro students. None graduated this year.

Colorado Teachers College, with an enrollment of 14 Negro students, conferred the degree of A.B. on Marcela Parsons and M. Livingston.

The University of Nebraska has 39 Negro students. Ruth G. Dixon, David McCullough and Audre Truehart received the degree of A.B. Dewitte T. Lawson was graduated with the degree of LL.B. and Cleopatra L. White with the degree of B.S. in Home Economics.

Western Reserve University graduated this year LaVerne Gregory, Olive E. Davis, Laurretta Conners and Editha Lewis with the degree of A.B. Miss Gregory was the youngest member of her class and received special mention for "scholarship and teaching ability". John Diamond Wilkerson received the degree of LL.B.

Mae C. Hawes
A.M. Columbia

Ellen N. Stout
A.B. Indiana

Dora O. Atkins
A.B. Butler

Constance L. Willis
A.B. Hunter

James W. Johnson
LL.B. N.Y.U.

Joseph H. Nelson
LL.M. Boston Univ.

C. B. Broussard
B.S.L. Northwestern

James R. E. Hayden
B.S. Kansas

Mary H. Jones
Ph.B. Chicago

Graham T. Perry
J.D. Northwestern

Elmer W. Dean
S.T.M. Boston Univ.

R. P. Talbot
A.B. Pittsburgh

Farrow R. Allen
M.D. Harvard

Elizabeth A. Virgil
B.S. New Hampshire

Olive E. Davis
A.B. Western Reserve

Ethel Burnette
B.Ed. Cincinnati

The University of New Hampshire graduated this year Elizabeth Ann Virgil with the degree of A.B. Miss Virgil is the first colored girl graduate from New Hampshire University.

Rutgers has 5 Negro students. One, Daniel J. Winge, graduated with the degree of A.B.

Bucknell College conferred the degree of A.B. on Susan E. Kennedy. Miss Kennedy was the only colored girl in a class of 198.

Des Moines University conferred the degree of A.B. on James N. Williams. Mr. Williams was one of the five seniors graduating with highest scholastic honors out of a class of 136. He was also prominent in extra-curriculum activities, being a member of the staff of the college paper and a member of the debating team.

Albion College conferred the degree of A.B. on J. A. Gallimore.

Stephen W. Simpson received the degree of Ph.G. from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Bertha M. Poindexter received the degree of B.S. from Indiana State Normal School.

Joseph E. Fuller received the degree of A.B. from Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

Mrs. Alice E. A. Huggins received the degree of LL.B. from the John Marshall Law School.

C. E. Banks was granted the degree of B.S. from Michigan State College.

J. Harold Brown was granted the degree of B.Mus. from the Horner Institute of Fine Arts.

Miss Ione L. Martin received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Southern California.

Miss Mary H. Jones, the daughter of Bishop R. E. Jones, was granted the degree of Ph.B. by the University of Chicago.

The University of the City of Toledo has 9 Negro students. None is to graduate.

Hiram College has 4 Negro students but is graduating no one this year.

The University of California at Berkeley has 38 Negro students. Nine were graduating: Erskin Ragland B.S., Loyd Isaacs A.B., D. D. Davidson A.B., Mariam Mathews A.B., Ruth Dixon A.B., John Collins PhC. and Kenneth Johnson Ph.C. Miss Mathews was elected to Sigma Delta Pi an honorary Spanish sorority.

Leon Whitaker received the degree of A.B. from the University of California. Mr. Whitaker was President of the Cosmopolitan Club, holder of several scholarships, and both welterweight and middleweight boxing champion of the University.

Tufts University has 10 Negro students. This year it graduated one, Malvin Proctor, with the degree of B.S.

The following numbers have been graduated this year from Negro institutions:

Howard has 2,155 students. Of these 282 were graduated. 55 M.D. degrees, 30 degress in Dentistry, 15 in Pharmacy, 30 in Law, 50 A.B. degrees, 26 A.B. in Education, 36 B.S. degrees, 16 B.S. in Commerce, 5 B.S. in Education, 2 B.S. in Electrical Engineering, 5 B.Mus. degrees, 2 A.M. degrees and 1 B.S. in Home Economics degree were granted by the University.

Lincoln University has enrolled 275 students. 61 were given the degree of A.B. this year.

Fisk has an enrollment in the college department of 474. 68 A.B. degrees were granted this year.

Atlanta University, with an enrollment in the college department of 269, graduated 19 with the degree of A.B.

Talladega College has 154 enrolled and graduated this year 21. 19 were granted A.B. degrees and 2 the degree of B.D.

Wilberforce University has 606 enrolled in the college department. 45 were graduated. 6 B.D. degrees, 12 A.B. degrees and 27 B.S. degrees were granted.

Knoxville College, with an enrollment of 128, graduated 24. 19 received the degree of A.B. and 5 that of B.S.

Clark University, with an enrollment of 207, graduated 20 with the degree of A.B.

Morehouse, having enrolled 257 in the college department, graduated 40. Of these, 2 were B.S., 1 B.D. and 37 A.B.

Florida Agricultural College awarded 8 B.S. degrees and 16 Normal School diplomas.

Rust College, with 72 in the college department, granted 11 A.B. degrees.

Samuel Huston College, with 147 enrolled, granted 22 A.B. degrees.

Straight College, with an enrollment of 106, graduated 4 A.B. and 5 A.M.

Virginia Theological Seminary and College has enrolled in its college department 125. It granted degrees as follows: 16 A.B., 1 B.S., 2 B.Th.

Simmons University, with 75 in its college department, graduated 18. 7 were graduated in Theology, 6 with the degree of

CARTER GODWIN WOODSON, Ph.D.
Twelfth Spingarn Medallist

A.B. and 5 with the degree of B.S.

Virginia Union University has 533 enrolled in college work and graduated 68. 32 were given the degree of A.B.; 16, that of B.S.; 4, that of B.D.; 7, that of LL.B.; and 9 were given Normal School diplomas.

Hampton Institute has six graduates with the degree of Bachelor of Science from the School of Agriculture and six graduates with the degree of Bachelor of Science from the School of Education. Three others will receive this degree at the end of the summer school.

Livingstone College, with 159 enrolled, granted 1 B.D. degree and 6 A.B. degrees.

Johnson C. Smith University, with an enrollment of 159, graduated 17 A.B., 3 B.D. and 1 S.T.B.

Tougaloo College, with 42 enrolled, graduated 3 A.B.

Paine College, with an enrollment of 68, graduated 4 A.B. and 4 B.S.

Benedict College, with an enrollment of 67, graduated 10 with the degree of A.B.

Morgan College, with an enrollment of 525, graduated 25 with the degree of A.B. and 5 with the degree of A.M.

Meharry Medical College graduated 121. 42 degrees in Dentistry, 45 in Medicine, 27 in Pharmacy and 7 certificates in Nursing were granted.

Bishop College, with an enrollment of 263, granted 10 A.B. degrees and 26 degrees of B.S.

Jackson College, with an enrollment of 198, graduated 3 students with the A.B. degree.

Claflin University graduated 11 Bachelors of Arts and 1 Bachelor of Science.

Miles Memorial College graduated 5 with the degree A.B.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE N. A. A. C. P. AT CHICAGO

THE 17th annual convention of the N. A. A. C. P. at Chicago was an epoch making event. These 17 years, as John Haynes Holmes pointed out, stretch from the centennial of Lincoln's birth to the sesquicentennial of American Independence and have built the most powerful and highly organized machine Negroes ever had. But it has been weak in Chicago; weak because the growing pains of that vast black city brought so much of internal strain and local friction that union and co-operation on a national scale went by the board.

The local branch under Herbert Turner and Morris Lewis worked unremittingly and they saw the 17th Conference start quietly and smoothly, with William Pickens' keynote; increase to that remarkable afternoon when Julius Rosenwald and Phillip Randolph spoke from one platform. Then came the night of Mrs. Hunton, Robert Bagnall and Senator Roberts, with his rolling periods, and the mass meetings for John Hope and Judge George. Later Chicago filled the vast auditorium to the last seat with 2,000 turned away to acclaim James Weldon Johnson and Clarence Darrow and to hear that matchless chorus and J. Wesley Jones sing the spirituals and Hallelujah.

And then, instead of lapsing, the convention rose to new life. Chicago discovered it and Monday with Oscar DePriest, Theodore Roosevelt and Bishop Carey, and Spingarn Medal night, with Holmes, Du Bois and Woodson, found the houses packed to suffocation and rising enthusiasm.

The social side varied from cabarets to Hull House and the Chicago Woman's Club. The business brought a million dollar campaign and the next convention at Indianapolis. The National Negro Anthem sounded and resounded every day. Chicago papers —save the bourbon *Tribune*—were appreciative and the hospitality was fine, thoughtful and never to be forgotten.

These were the resolutions:

ADDRESS OF THE 17TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The pressing problem before us this year is that of residential *segregation*. There is widespread determination to enforce a ghetto in the United States in spite of the clear letter of the law and the decision of the courts. We have been fighting this

Joseph E. Fuller
A.B. Bradley Polytechnic

James N. Williams
A.B. Des Moines

Beatrice K. Taylor
A.B. Denver

Edith E. Baker
A.B. Oberlin

George A. Isabel
A.B. Iowa

Lawrence Jordan
A.B. Ohio

Susan A. Kennedy
A.B. Bucknell

J. J. Gallimore
A.B. Albion

Nathaniel A. Sims
A.B. Hillsdale

Lucile Stokes
A.B. Butler

Marcella Parsons
A.B. Colorado State

Ione LaVerne
A.B. So. California

Henry S. Robinson
A.B. Colgate

Samuel T. Stafford
B.S. Knox

Bernice Gaines
A.B. Ohio

Herman Holland
A.B. Ohio

tendency for years and despite the temporary delay involved in the latest decision of the Supreme Court we are already continuing this fight. The court has not yet passed upon the essential point and that is as to whether or not it is good public policy in a great democracy to divide and classify people according to race or color. We believe that the fight against segregation is a fundamental fight for democracy among all people in this country.

For a long time the Southern States of the United States have defied democratic government in this land. They form an oligarchy where the political power is held by a small minority of the qualified voters and by a minority which does not represent the best intelligence of their own section. This condition has been permitted by the silent acquiescence of the North and by a series of evasive and unconstitutional laws and practices. The most outrageous of these laws were the so-called "Grandfather Clauses". Through the co-operation of this Association these laws were finally declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. There still remains, however, the laws and customs which support the *White Primary*. The White Primary is an attempt to substitute a single political party for the whole state and local government and to allow that party to base its membership upon purely racial lines. Such laws are a plain defiance of the constitution of this government, and this Association pledges itself to keep this matter before the courts until justice is done.

These and many other legal and social battles show the absolute necessity of an adequate Defense Fund to Protect the Rights of American Negroes. The $75,000 which black folk and their friends gave to defend the cases at Detroit and Washington was a fine and generous gesture. But it was but a small beginning toward our absolute need. We should have one million dollars at least to make impossible the hitherto easy oppression of American Negroes and the ruthless and unpunished denial of their constitutional rights.

We are astonished to note under President Coolidge and the Republican administration a continuation of that *segregation* of colored employees in the departments at Washington which was begun under President Wilson. We have repeatedly appealed for redress of this grievance and we appeal again to the sense of decency and honor which should exist at the Capital of the nation and which should save from insult persons who are serving their country in the organized civil service.

Republican senators have defeated again the *Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill;* only three of the nine Republican members of the Judiciary Committee and one of the seven Democrats voted to report the Bill, in the face of a series of horrible lynchings in Mississippi, Florida and elsewhere.

There is but one effective reply to such flagrant disregard of our rights and wishes. Our political salvation and social survival lie in our *absolute independence of party allegiance in politics* and the casting of our vote for our friends and against our enemies whoever they may be and whatever party labels they carry. This may at present give us sorry choice between twin evils but eventually and soon there must come in this land such political reform as will give the honest independent voter, black and white, a chance to cast his ballot for law, decency and democracy.

Particularly is it possible and right for American Negro voters so to cast their ballots as to restrain Financial Imperialism which has throttled Haiti and threatens Liberia and Central and South America and which is still using slavery and forced labor to heap up profit in Africa.

For several years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has tried on the one hand to show the white labor movement in the United States that it must recognize *colored labor*, welcome it to Union ranks and affirm the unity of all laborers in the great fight for industrial democracy. On the other hand, this organization has sought to impress upon Negro labor its duty to leave no stone unturned in an attempt to co-operate with organized labor and to maintain and advance the standards for which organized labor has so long fought. We are glad to note in the unionization of the Pullman porters a great step towards both these objects. We regret that white Union labor is still disappointingly laggard and unfair in taking effective steps toward organizing black labor.

There is, without doubt, a *cultural movement* stirring among American Negroes and Negroes the world over which is of deep significance. It is a renaissance of

that ancient feeling of men of black blood for beauty in music, in sculpture and in expression, which the world forgot during slavery and the slave trade. As it begins to blossom again in the new generation of American Negroes it calls for every encouragement. This Association is glad that through the Spingarn Medal, THE CRISIS magazine, the prizes for literature and art, and encouragement of public meetings and private exhortation, it has been able to do much in the past to make this renaissance possible. The Association calls now for the widest co-operation among persons and organizations to forward the movement and encourage art and literature; and above all, to make possible, through universal education in adequate common schools, in better high schools and in wider college facilities, the development of the great talent which lies in our race.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Chairman
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland
Isadore Martin, Philadelphia
Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore
T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.
Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago
Dr. George W. Lucas, New Orleans
A. T. Atwater, Rome, Ga.
Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Rev. A. Wayman Ward, Denver
Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Des Moines
Mrs. W. T. Poole, Pittsburgh
Mrs. Alethea Jefferson, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Nannie G. Reed, Chicago
Mrs. Vada J. Somerville, Los Angeles

Ruby Brown

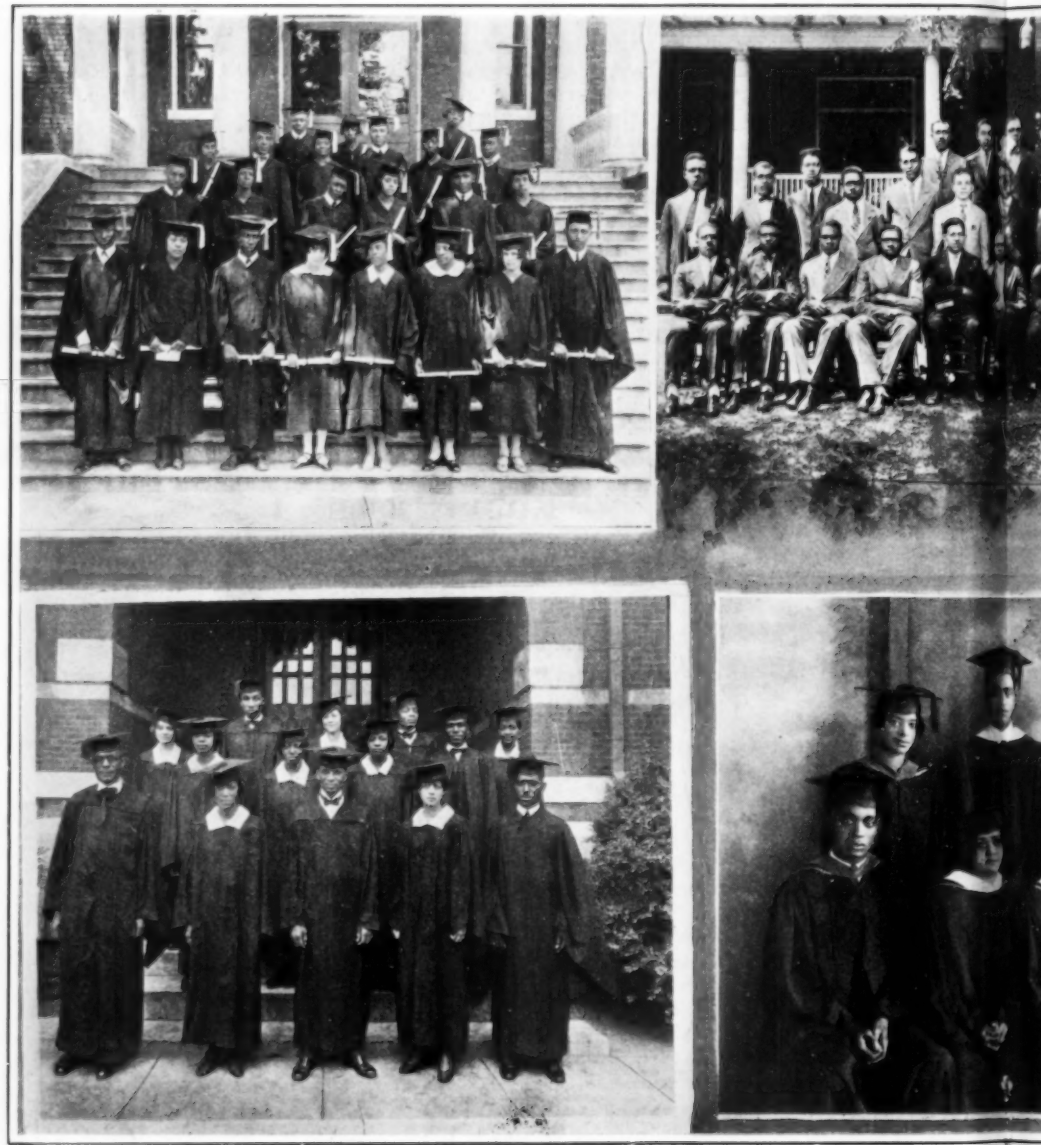
LANGSTON HUGHES

SHE was young and beautiful
And golden like the sunshine that warmed her body.
And because she was colored
Mayville had no place to offer her,
Nor fuel for the clean flame of joy
That tried to burn within her soul.

So one day,
Sitting on old Mrs. Latham's back porch
Polishing the silver,
She asked herself two questions.
And they ran something like this:
What can a colored girl do
On the money from a white woman's kitchen?
And: Ain't there any joy in this town?

Now the streets down by the river
Know more about this pretty Ruby Brown,
And the sinister shuttered houses of the Bottoms
Hold a yellow girl
Seeking an answer to her questions.
The good church folk do not mention her name any more.

But the white men, habitués of the high shuttered houses,
Pay more money to her now than they ever did before,
When she worked in their kitchens.



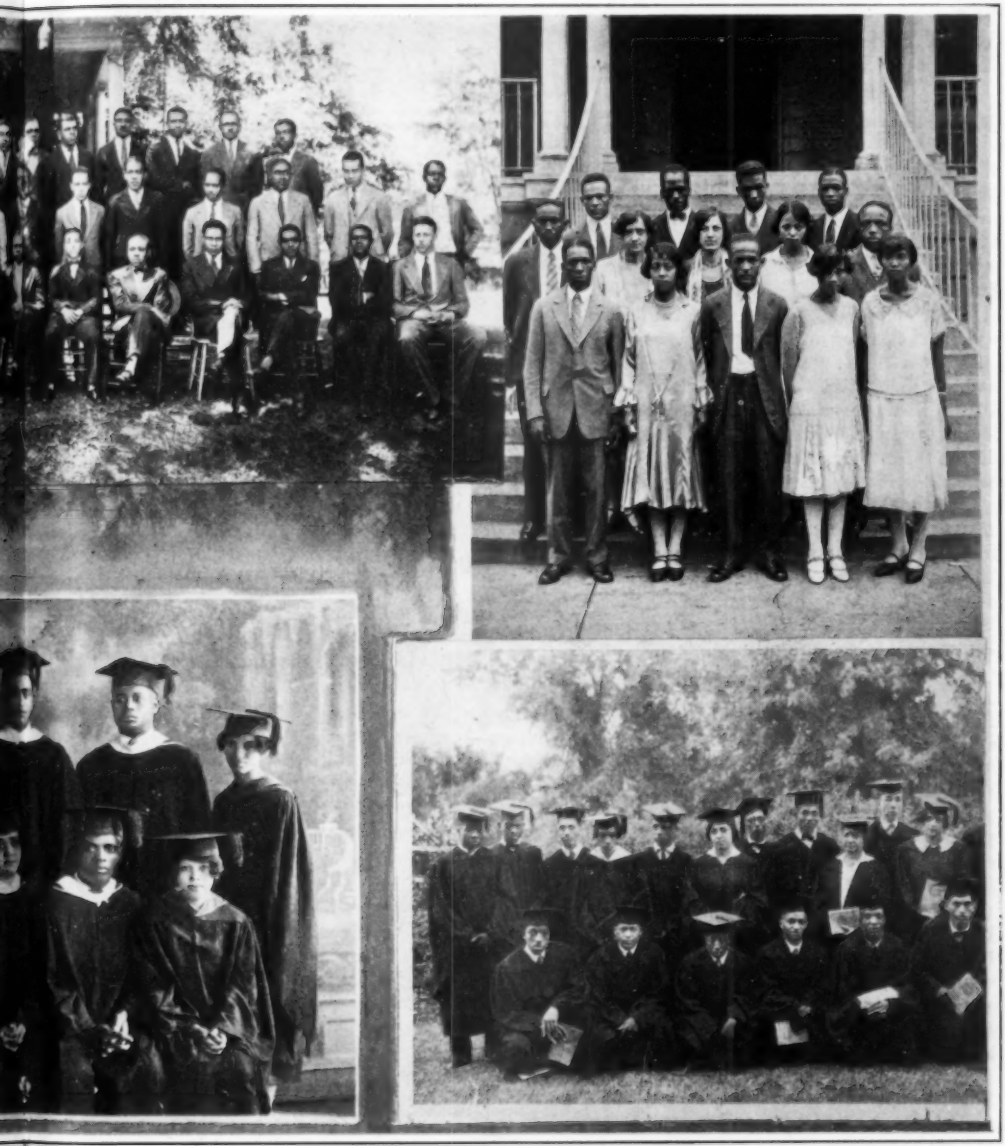
GRADUATES OF LEADING SOUT

Knoxville

Atlanta

Morehouse

Paine



NG SOUTHERN COLLEGES

Talladega

Lincoln, Missouri

The Horizon

¶ Monroe Gregory, a student at East High School, Cleveland, won first prize in an essay contest sponsored by the Colonial Dames of America. His essay was unanimously selected by the judges from among four hundred and fifty submitted.

¶ C. Glenn Carrington, a graduate of Howard and holder of an Urban League Fellowship in the New York School of Social Work, and Thomas L. Dabney, a graduate of Union and of the Brookwood Labor College, have gone to Russia with a delegation of American students to observe student conditions in Soviet Russia. They plan to return in September.

¶ President Louis Borno of Haiti is in the United States. He was received by Mayor Walker in New York and by President Coolidge at Washington. While in the United States President Borno attended the Eucharistic Conference in Chicago. His reception in New York by his own countrymen was not cordial, since President Borno is accused of usurping the Presidency and being in favor of continued American occupation of Haiti.

¶ Kenneth C. Eldridge of Hartford, Conn., has been chosen as one of the representatives of the Hartford Y. M. C. A. to attend a World Y. M. C. A. conference in Helsingfors, Finland.

¶ After an up-hill fight for five years, the Dining Car Employees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have secured an agreement with the company guaranteeing them fair working hours. They are now to work 240 hours a month or 8 hours a day.

¶ Rev. H. H. Proctor of Brooklyn, New York, pastor of the Nazerene Congregational Church was chosen Moderator of the New York City Congregational Church Association. Rev. Proctor is the first Negro so honored.

¶ The State Federation of Colored Women's Organization of Washington has compiled a cook book and published it. The proceeds of its sale are being used to educate boys and girls of the State of Washington. Already a young colored girl is being sent to the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington.

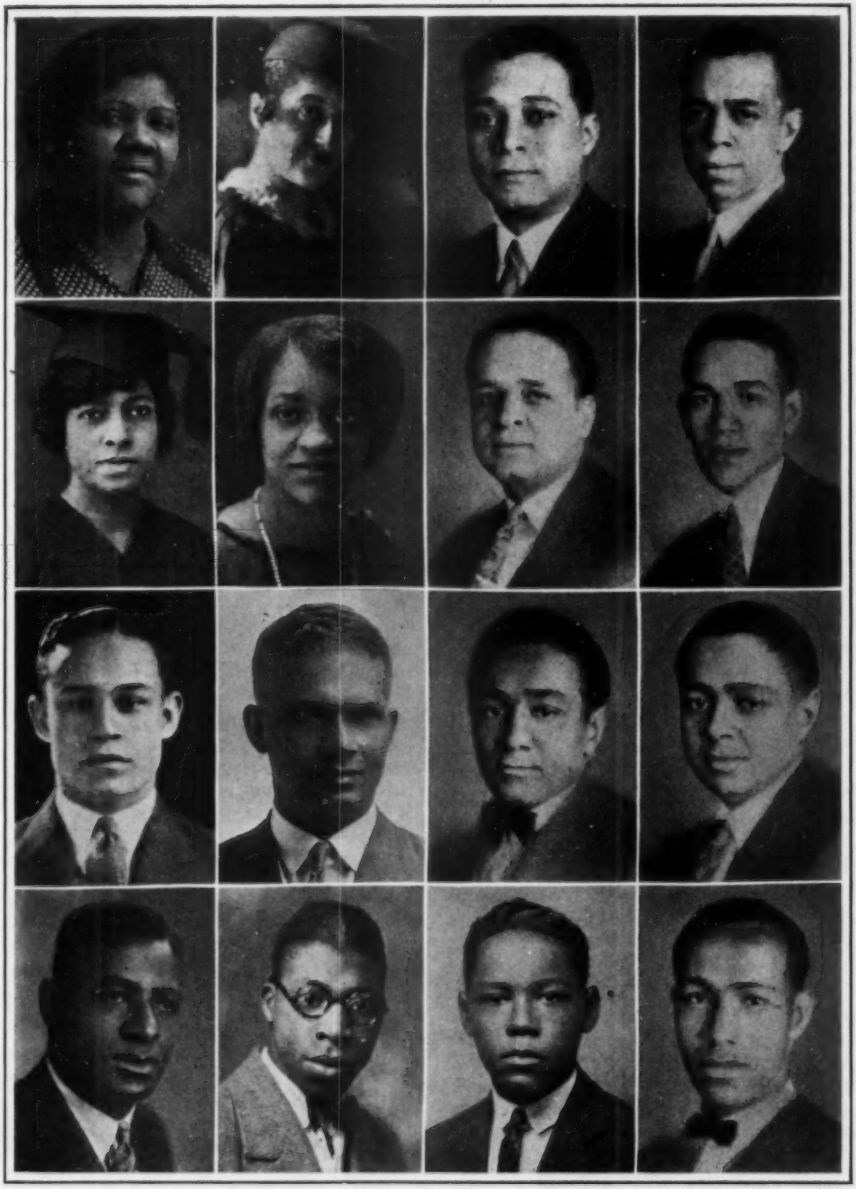
¶ The Rev. A. Myron Cochran, rector of St. Ambrose Church and director of music in St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C., has published a "Communion Service in F Major". The service is built upon six of the Negro Spirituals, including "Were You There", "Steal Away" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot", and is beautifully arranged for use in the communion service of the Episcopal Church. The work is "affectionately dedicated to Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, D.D., a great Lover and Friend of both these works and their creators".

¶ Miss Grace Towns, of Atlanta University, was one of the three colored girls who attended the National Y. W. C. A. conference in Milwaukee. Miss Towns was elected First Vice-President of the National Student Assembly.

¶ Harry W. Green, Dean of Samuel Huston College, has been awarded a fellowship of fifteen hundred dollars by the General Education Board to enable him to specialize in the field of education at Columbia University. Dean Greene is an A. B. and A. M. from Lincoln University and has done graduate work at Yale.

¶ Prominent colored men of Washington and Baltimore have combined to establish the National Capitol Country Club. They have secured a club house at Edge Hill, Md., with 19 large rooms, a dining room that will seat 65 and a spacious dancing floor. The house is situated on 23 acres of land on which improvements are rapidly being made, including a nine hole golf course and five tennis courts. The officers of the club are: Emmett J. Scott, President; Dr. A. M. Curtis, First Vice-President; Dr. H. S. McCard, Second Vice-President; Mr. Thos. H. R. Clarke, Third Vice-President; and Mr. Victor R. Daly, Secretary.

¶ Miss Theodosia Skinner of Cleveland has been appointed stenographer in the Probate Court.



Johanna G. Bush
B.S. Syracuse

May E. Campbell
A.B. Hunter

Charles Drew
A. B. Amherst

Mack C. Spears
B.S. So. California

Ruth G. Smith
A.B. Syracuse

Gussie M. Emanuel
A.B. Syracuse

Marcus M. Rambo
B.Ed. Cincinnati

S. Malcolm Dodson
A.B. C.C.N.Y.

Daniel B. Stratton
Ph.B. Chicago

Frederic D. Coffey
Ph.B. Chicago

Samuel Stratton
Ph.B. Chicago

Henry L. Johnson
A.B. Bowdoin

Arthur N. Turnball
Ph.B. Chicago

Girard T. Bryant
Ph.B. Chicago

John J. McKinley
Ph.B. Chicago

Richard A. Hudlin
Ph.B. Chicago

¶ The Talcott Street Congregational Church of Hartford, Connecticut, celebrated its 100th anniversary. Rev. James A. Wright is the pastor.

¶ Miss Beryl Gardner has been appointed investigator in the New York State Department of Labor.

¶ Benner C. Turner, Harvard '27, has been declared champion 115 pound wrestler of New England. Turner is a member of the Harvard Varsity Wrestling Team and has not been beaten, having contested with the champions from Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth, Brown, Syracuse and Springfield. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Turner of Columbus, Ga.

¶ The Public Library of Newark, New Jersey, displayed during June and July a collection of rare books and autographs pertaining to the Negro, which were lent by Mr. Eugene M. Gregory.

¶ Dr. A. Porter Davis has been appointed Assistant Health Director of Kansas City, Kansas. This is the first time that a Negro has been so chosen.

¶ Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, has recently completed a new dormitory for girls. It contains 65 rooms with all modern conveniences and a large reception room. The College is at present carrying on a campaign for an endowment fund.

¶ Valerie Allen, a student at the George Washington High School, New York, has won a first prize medal in Elementary Design in competition with some two hundred white students.

¶ Morris Brown University has launched a $1,000,000 drive for endowment. Already $100,000 has been subscribed by the churches and general public of Atlanta.

¶ Colored business men of Dallas, Texas, have formed a Chamber of Commerce. The organization is four months old and has over a hundred members. The budget of $2,500 for the current year has been almost totally subscribed. W. E. Clark is secretary of the organization.

¶ Richard B. Spikes, a Negro inventor in Fresno, California, has invented a cable brake for trains which promises to do much to prevent railroad accidents. Spikes, now 50 years old, is an old hand at inventing. He has patented 28 inventions, most of which have been sold. One invention, a semaphore system now used on western railroads, brought $100,000. A brake-testing machine patent sold for $20,000.

¶ The Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Company of New Orleans has moved into its new $75,000 office building at Dryades and Euterpe Streets in New Orleans. The building is modern in all particulars. The ground floor is being sub-let for attractive stores and offices.

¶ On its tenth anniversary the San Jacinto Aid and Pleasure Club of New Orleans announced total assets of $83,000. $55,900 was in real estate; $10,000 in equipment, and $16,851.81 was in cash.

¶ At the meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society in Baltimore, Miss Lucy C. Laney, veteran educator and Principal of Haines Institute, Augusta, Georgia, was presented with a bouquet of 50 yellow roses and a service pin given to those who have served 25 years or more on the National Mission Field. Miss Laney has been for fifty years connected with the Missionary Society.

¶ Nearly 100 colored lawyers of Missouri have formed the Harlan State Bar Association, named after the late Judge John M. Harlan. The organization held its first meeting in St. Louis.

¶ Miss W. Gertrude Brown, a prominent social worker in Minneapolis, sailed for Europe to attend an International Social Conference in Paris during the month of July. Before returning, Miss Brown will study social conditions in Liverpool, Glasgow and London.

¶ Kittrell College, near Henderson, N. C., has received gifts totally near $1,000,000 from the philanthropist, N. B. Duke. These gifts are to be used to build five new buildings, purchase land and increase the endowment.

¶ According to a report prepared by the Department of Education there are 17 land grant colleges exclusively for Negroes. These institutions are all in the South except one in Delaware. Their enrollment has increased from 9,251 in 1914 to 11,645 in 1924. The total value of the college property has increased over the same period from $6,781,455 to $8,516,698. Over $600,000 was spent for buildings and improvements for the fiscal year of 1924. The total yearly income of these institutions is $2,772,659.33.

M. E. Thomasson
B.S. Iowa State

Clara M. Hough
B.S. Cincinnati

Ruth P. Scott
B.S. Ohio State

LaVerne Gregory
A.B. Western Reserve

E. S. Hope
B.S. M.I.T.

W. D. Brown
B.M. Minnesota

Grace C. Walker
B.L.I. Emerson

Susie E. Bailey
B.S.M. Oberlin

C. E. Banks
B.S. Michigan State

Christopher P. Hoffman
B.S.E. Boston Univ.

Ethel M. Roy
B.S. Michigan State

Elizabeth R. Turner
B.S. Lewis Institute

J. Harold Brown
B.Mus. Horner Institute

Eva I. Fitzgerald
A.B. Ohio State

W. Juanita Ewing
B.S. Iowa State

Ethel M. Griggs
B.S. Simmons

Colored Judges

American Negroes on the Bench

M. W. Gibbs A. B. George R. H. Terrell J. C. Matthews D. A. Straker

THE appointment of James A. Cobb as Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia and his confirmation by the Senate is another step in the long and honorable career of American Negroes upon the bench.

During Reconstruction times a colored man named Deane was elected county judge of Monroe County, Florida, the County in which Key West is situated.

James Deane was a good-natured fellow but not strong by any means. There was a great furor at Key West when he was elected judge and he was removed from office because he issued a license to and married a man and woman one of whom it was claimed was white. They probably stretched the law in this case in order to get an excuse to remove Deane. Under the Florida law it was a crime to issue a marriage license to a white and colored person or to perform a ceremony.

JUDGE JAMES A. COBB

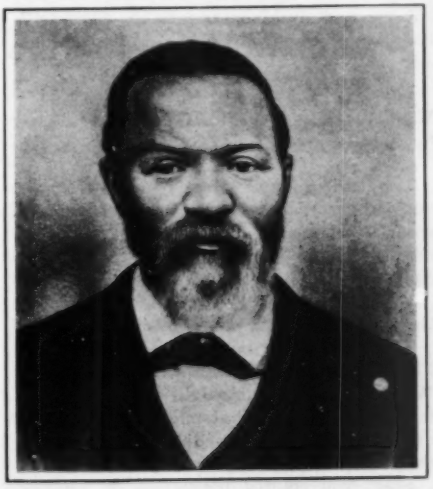
Joseph E. Lee of Jacksonville, Florida, was elected in 1886 municipal judge of the City Court of Jacksonville, a Court of record. He held this office about two years. He was a colored "carpet-bagger" coming to Jacksonville from Philadelphia as a young man and was one of the first colored men admitted to the bar in Florida. He became one of the most successful politicians of the state. "I never saw his superior as a presiding officer in a deliberative body and he was one of the shrewdest,

JUDGE JOSEPH E. LEE
Florida

brightest, coolest and best-read men I ever knew." But Lee was ultra-conservative and was careful to give no offense to the white people. As a result he held the offices of collector of customs and collector of internal revenue. The white people considered him "safe". He lived like a hermit, out in the country, his home surrounded by a high board fence and his gate locked. He seldom attended any social functions.

J. J. Wright was one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, 1873 to 1877, serving with two white justices. William Whipper and F. J. Moses, Jr., of this state were elected circuit judges in 1875 and the latter became probate judge in 1884. Mifflin W. Gibbs of Arkansas was elected to the office of city judge of Little Rock in 1873. D. Augustus Straker, born in Barbados and a law partner of the well-known Robert P. Elliot, was elected circuit court commissioner in Detroit, Michigan, in the eighties. Governor Ben Butler of Massachusetts appointed George L. Ruffin judge of the District Court of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1883. He served until his death three years later. James C. Matthews of Albany, New York, was elected to the judicial position of Recorder in the

JUDGE J. J. WRIGHT
South Carolina



JUDGE WHIPPER
South Carolina

City of Albany, New York, on the Democratic ticket in 189—. Mr. Raymond of Altoona, Pa., was judge of the Aldermanic Court of the city for several years. In his office his brother-in-law, Albert B. George, studied law. In 1925 Mr. George was elected one of the municipal judges of the City of Chicago, receiving a large popular majority.

In 1902 Robert Heberton Terrell was appointed justice of the peace in the District of Columbia. He held this position until 1909, when the Municipal Court was created by an act of Congress and Judge Ter-

rell was made one of the three judges. He was re-appointed by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and, after some hesitation, by President Wilson. He died in office in 1925.

The Municipal Court of the District of Columbia was enlarged in membership and jurisdiction by an act of Congress in 1921. It is now composed of five judges of whom one is Presiding Judge. The salary is $5400 a year with $300 extra for the Presiding Judge. The Court has jurisdiction over civil matters, with exclusive landlord and tenant jurisdiction. Cases are carried from this Court to the Court of Appeals the highest Court in this jurisdiction, directly by way of writ of error. Cases are triable before a judge sitting as judge and jury, or before a judge with a jury, where the amount involved is $20 and upward; jury trial is a matter of election for the parties litigant.

James A. Cobb who has recently been appointed to this court was born in Louisiana in 1876 and educated at Straight, Fisk and Howard. He was admitted to the bar in 1901 and from 1907 to 1915 served as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. He is professor of Negotiable Instruments and Constitutional Law in the Law School of Howard University and Vice-Dean. He is General Counsel and member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Trial Attorney for the colored Knights of Pythias; Attorney for Howard University and attorney for a number of corporations.

JUDGE GEORGE L. RUFFIN
Massachusetts

He has long been active politically, working with Republican headquarters during the Roosevelt campaign in 1904, helping to collect the data and prepare cases in 23 contested elections before the National Republican Committee in 1915, and has been a delegate or alternate to all the recent Republican conventions.

Mr. Cobb is unmarried. He belongs to the Masons and Pythians and to the Sigma Pi Phi, Alpha Phi Alpha and Tau Delta Sigma.

On Reading Grayson's "Colored"

MINNIE HANBY

SING, you colored people;
Laugh, black man;
Teach us the joy of life;

Lead us up and out of captivity, as you were once led up, for we are captives, rich and poor alike, in the strongholds of Mammon. Either we are bound and struggle against our bonds, or, being unfettered, we strive to bind others.

In captivity you sang;
Bearing heavy burdens you danced;

A slave, you took your master of a cold and stiff-necked race, you put warmth in his heart and a smile upon his lips. You gave speech to him who was glum, geniality to him who was distant.

You took your mistress of a race plain and ungraceful. You taught her soft speech and gentle ways; you loosened her heart strings; you gave her gaiety and charm.

Do for us of the North what you did for those of the South.

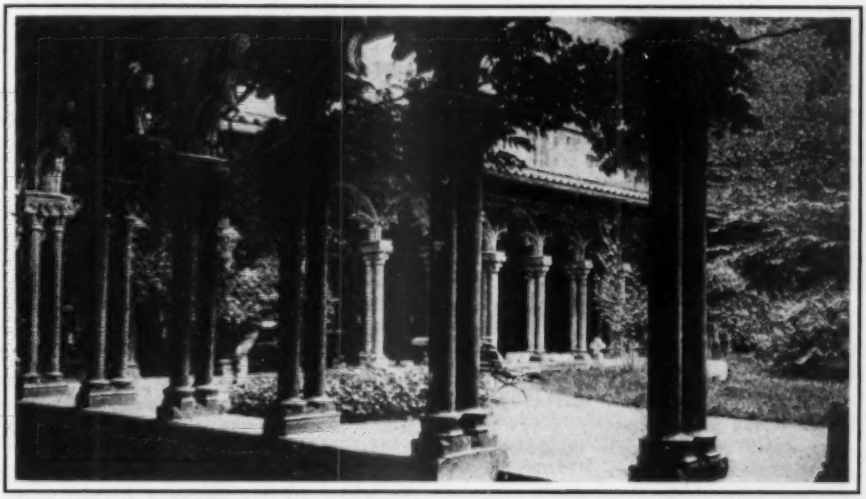
Would that we might build a house of life together, rather than a house of death. We, masters of the straight line; you, masters of the curve; what might we not build of strength and beauty, did we build rather than contend?

Sing, you colored people;
Laugh, black man;
Teach us the joy of life.

An Echo From Toulouse, France

From a Colored American Student

IDABELLE YEISER



Idabelle Yeiser is a graduate of the New Jersey State Normal School at Montclair and has studied at the University of Pennsylvania. She has taught school at Camden and in Philadelphia and has been specializing in French, Spanish and Italian.

"HOW did you ever happen to choose Toulouse?" is a question that I have been asked time and time again. I must confess that the decision was a rather sudden one. My original plans were to study at the University of Paris; but I had too many American friends in Paris and I grew thoroughly disgusted with the little French I was speaking. Jokingly, one day I said to one of my friends that if I could take the courses I wanted in a smaller town where I would be a perfect stranger I should leave Paris. Soon after that I overheard a conversation in which some one mentioned the University of Toulouse. On a sudden impulse, I sent for a catalog. Imagine my delight when I discovered that the Southern University offered me, in addition to the French I wanted, a better opportunity of increasing my Spanish, and also a milder climate. My joke fast became a reality. After three delightful months in Paris, I left, in spite of many objections, to start a new life in Toulouse.

Toulouse! One can scarcely call it beautiful. Its red brick houses are too unattractive; its streets too crooked, too narrow and too badly paved. But it has a charm—a charm due to its antiquity, to its situation, and to the gaiety of its inhabitants. Each epoch has left its "chefs-d'oeuvre", perhaps a church, a tower, or a University. The lover of antiquity and the lover of nature are both rewarded. The former has only to keep his eyes open as he rambles through the crooked streets; the latter may choose to promenade in one of the pretty parks, or to stroll along the Garonne River at sunset, or tramp to the suburbs in order to view the majestic snow-capped Pyrenees.

But it is the inhabitants themselves that make Toulouse a lovable city. Every one is gay from the peasant to the aristocrat. The very first Sunday I was in Toulouse I fell in love with the atmosphere of the place. I had started out for a walk, but was attracted by the noise and crowds around church St. Sernin, a masterpiece begun in the eleventh century. Picture a magnificent Roman basilic, imposing in its style and picturesque in its antiquity,

serving as the background of a public market. Then picture the market itself; the stands, some with bright colored awnings or huge umbrellas, others resembling small houses on wheels; the merchants scuffling about in their wooden shoes and jabbering in their patois; the merchandise new or old, and of every variety, displayed either on stands or on the ground. One can buy a meal, an outfit of clothing or even furnish a house. Just a little patience is needed to search for the desired article. But such noise! Drums, whistles, bells, shrill voices! Anything to attract attention! The noise, however, is not offensive for one is reminded of a holiday and soon enters into the spirit. This market scene, quaint and amusing, reveals the gay happy nature of the people.

Then, too, Toulouse belongs to the Student. It has been an intellectual center ever since the Middle Ages. Its University, founded in 1229, is the oldest in France after that of Paris. It started with 4 faculties and 14 professors. Today it has 7 institutes in addition to its 4 faculties, and boasts of approximately 100 professors and 4,000 students, one-tenth of whom are foreigners.

And where could one find a greater democracy? Practically every nationality is represented. Among the darker races one finds not only the people of the Orient, but also the Egyptian, the French colonists from Martinique, Guadaloupe and Africa, and the American Negro. The latter, unfortunately, is in the minority. But what problem do these darger races offer? None whatever. A man is a man. France as a nation and Toulouse as a city are not ruled by the petty question of color. For would that not be a step backward in civilization rather than a step forward?

On the contrary a strong co-operation exists between professors and students, both from an educational and a social standpoint. The balls given by various departments or groups of students may be cited as examples of this co-operation. The prettiest ball of the season, without exaggeration, was the ball given by the Egyptian club. This ball owed its overwhelming success not merely to the members of the club but to the co-operation of the professors and also of the directors of the leading stores of Toulouse. The latter presented the club with magnificent gifts which were awarded as prizes during the evening. Another interesting feature of the ball was the presentation of several Egyptian dances. The dancers were trained by two of the professors of the University.

Besides its University, Toulouse has many other intellectual resources: Its museums, its libraries, its observatories and its educational societies or academies. The most interesting of the latter is the "Académie des Jeux Floraux". This academy originated in the early part of the fourteenth century and is the only one of its kind in France. A group of troubadours invited all poets to enter a competition. The winner was to be awarded with a Gold Violet. (Toulouse is noted for its violets, they being obtainable at least six months of the year.) Due to its origin the "Jeux Floraux" is the dean of academies of the world. It is still a flourishing association and offers annually to poets both prizes and flowers of gold and silver. It is an example of many organizations of Toulouse whose purpose is to encourage the artistic ambitions.

Never once have I regretted coming to Toulouse. On the contrary I shall regret leaving it. It is like a magic bag. One can draw at random, but the result is always a prize.

SIX BACHELORS IN SCIENCE
Hampton Institute

The Negro in Art

How Shall He Be Portrayed

A Symposium

WE have asked the artists of the world these questions:

1. When the artist, black or white, portrays Negro characters is he under any obligations or limitations as to the sort of character he will portray?
2. Can any author be criticized for painting the worst or the best characters of a group?
3. Can publishers be criticized for refusing to handle novels that portray Negroes of education and accomplishment, on the ground that these characters are no different from white folk and therefore not interesting?
4. What are Negroes to do when they are continually painted at their worst and judged by the public as they are painted?
5. Does the situation of the educated Negro in America with its pathos, humiliation and tragedy call for artistic treatment at least as sincere and sympathetic as "Porgy" received?
6. Is not the continual portrayal of the sordid, foolish and criminal among Negroes convincing the world that this and this alone is really and essentially Negroid, and preventing white artists from knowing any other types and preventing black artists from daring to paint them?
7. Is there not a real danger that young colored writers will be tempted to follow the popular trend in portraying Negro character in the underworld rather than seeking to paint the truth about themselves and their own social class?

Here are some answers. More will follow:

When it is fully realized that "a man's a man",—the problems of this sort will cease. Peoples long subjected to travail, depressing and repressing environment, and the long list of handicaps common to men of color, naturally find it difficult to reach the high levels *en masse*. It would be strange, miraculous if they did. The few who do break thru the hell-crust of prevalent conditions to high ground should be crowned, extolled and emulated.

This is the work of the artist. Paint, write, let the submerged man and the world see those who have proven stronger than the iron grip of circumstance.

Let the artist cease to capitalize the frailties of the struggling or apathetic mass—and portray the best that offers. This is naturally unpopular, and why? The thinker knows! To the ignorant it does not matter—yet. Depict the best, with or without approbation and renown.

GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON.

This question of what material the Negro writer should draw upon, and how he should use it, is no simon pure problem with a sure, mathematical conclusion; it has innumerable ramifications, and almost all arguments can be met with a dissenting *but* equally as strong. Opinions will probably be as various as the writers' several constitutions; moreover, it is a question of whether the work is the *thing*, or its moral, social and educational effect.

I should be the last person to vote for any infringement of the author's right to tell a story, to delineate a character, or to transcribe an emotion in his own way, and in the light of truth as he sees it. That is the one inalienable right into which the Negro author ought to be admitted with all other authors, as a slight compensation for other rights so described in which he does not share. I do believe, however, that the Negro has not yet built up a large enough body of sound, healthy race literature to permit him to speculate in abortions and aberrations which other people are all too prone to accept as truly legitimate. There can be no doubt that there is a fictional type of Negro, an ignorant, burly, bestial person, changing somewhat today, though not for the better, to the sensual habitue of dives and loose living, who represents to the mass of white readers the be—all and end—all of what constitutes a Negro. What would be taken as a type in other literatures is, where it touches us, seized upon as representative so long as it adheres to this old pattern. For Negroes to raise a great hue and cry against such misrepresentations without a t t e m p t i n g, through their artists, to reconstruct the situation seems futile as well as foolish. Negro artists have a definite duty to perform in this matter, one which should supersede their individual prerogatives, without denying those rights. We must create types that are truly representative of us as a people, nor do I feel that such a move is necessarily a genuflexion away from true art.

As far as I am concerned the white writer is totally out of the scene. He will write as he pleases, though it offend; and when he does offend, he can always plead the extenuation of a particular incident and of particular characters that appeal to him because of their novelty. He is not under the same obligations to us that we are to ourselves. Nor can he, as a member of a group with a vast heritage of sound literature behind it, quite rise to an understanding of what seems to him an oversensitiveness on our part; he cannot quite understand our disinclination as a people toward our racial defamation, even for art's sake.

I do not feel that we can so severely criticize publishers who reject our work on the score that it will not appeal to their readers. Publishers, in general, are caterers, not martyrs and philanthropists. But if they reject a treatment of educated and accomplished Negroes for the avowed reason that these do not differ from white folk of the same sort, they should reject those about lower class Negroes for the reason that they do not differ essentially from white folk of the same sort; unless they feel that, difference or no difference, the only time a Negro is interesting is when he is at his worst. This does not mean that the Negro writer has either to capitulate or turn away from his calling. Even among publishers there are those rare eccentrics who will judge a work on its merits.

The danger to the young Negro writer is not that he will find his aspiration in the Negro slums; I dare say there are as fine characters and as bright dream material there as in the best strata of Negro society, and that is as it should be. Let the young Negro writer, like any artist, find his treasure where his heart lies. If the unfortunate and less favored find an affinity in him, let him surrender himself; only let him not pander to the popular trend of seeing no cleanliness in their squalor, no nobleness in their meanness and no commonsense in their ignorance. A white man and a southerner gave us *Porgy*, the merits of which few will deny, nor wish away because the story deals with illiterate Negroes. Mr. Heyward gave us a group of men and women; the Negro writer can in strict justice to himself attempt no less than this, whether he writes of Negroes or of a larger world.

COUNTÉE CULLEN.

I am a bit excited about your magazine. There is in it stimulation for the darker races as well as a prod, a fetching good dig in the ribs, for the pale of face. There is perhaps one thing that needs stress and that is the proposition to forget race. Lay that old bogey man. And now may I give to you just an ordinary, average man's opinion in answer to your questionnaire? I know that my opinion is unsolicited but I wish to let you know that even an ordinary man may think upon the things you ask and to good advantage.

1. The inarticulate artist in me cries out that no man can be judged an artist by his race or creed. Paul Robeson is an artist first and a Negro next. When I have heard him sing I never think "What a wonderful Negro voice". I forget the qualification of race. The obligation of the artist is not to his race but to his talent.

2. An author can be criticized only when he deliberately falsifies with malice aforethought.

3. Such a publisher is missing his main chance. An absorbing tale can surely be written about Negroes of good education and refinement. A publisher who cannot see that is not on to his onions.

4. Bring out the supreme spectacle of the Nordic's obverse side. That ought to be a good tonic for all races.

5. No one but a numskull could treat him otherwise.

6. No. Wiley and Cohen are hardly artists. They are authors. Perhaps the latter is becoming one. He will I think some day write a real story of the Negro and do it with understanding. There is a false notion among a great number of peoples that the sordid-foolish-criminal side is all there is to the Negro. The Negro will have to fight that down as the Jew has had to fight down the same impression by proving the contrary.

7. The young author may have a tendency to pick-up easy money by writing only of the underworld but the compelling urge of a real artist, be he Negro or some other tint, will not allow mere facetiousness to mar his canvas. Things as he sees them —he paints.

Luck to your mission.

J. HERBERT ENGBECK.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Little Page

About Bats, Butterflies and Other Things

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

CALENDAR CHAT

THOSE dainty gorgeous little creatures as brilliant as Christmas tree trimmings, the humming birds, will soon flutter hundreds and hundreds of miles to winter homes within some tropical land, and noisy grackles will gather in foraging parties to feast at the farmer's expense as they go southward. The song birds will travel to where live oaks stretch out kindly moss hung arms in welcome. And the leaves, that always seem to watch the birds and follow them, will fly off too.

But I am thinking of something besides birds and leaves that will soon hurry away at Autumn's approach—for this is August—and that is, guess what, that homely little goblin of the air, the bat, the "flittermouse" the "raremouse"—he has many names! Where does *he* go in winter?

You had never thought much of bats, perhaps. Yet Germany's master engraver, Dürer, once took the pains to place a bat, its umbrella like wings spread wide, upon one of his plates. And that reminds me to tell you here that the bats hang all winter long, heads downward, and thickly clustered together like faded coverings from ancient elf umbrellas. They have their winter homes in old barns and hollow trees. The baby bats are born in the winter homes and when Mother Bat flies out in springtime she brings the little bat along in a pocket on her wing.

There! I know you feel relieved to be reminded that bats are not hatched from daintily-tinted eggs, since they seem unworthy of lovely surroundings. Yet you may have enjoyed watching them during these summer twilights, fluttering around the trees and house tops. You have heard their business-like "tweaks" of sound as they traveled through the blackening skies. Yet how happy you have been that the day hours of summer were full of beautiful birds for the tree tops and butterflies for the fields. Here are three butterfly pieces. "Red Admiral" and "Black Swallowtail" are American butterflies. The "Mariposita" is a little butterfly found in Mexico.

O BLACK SWALLOWTAIL

O *Black Swallowtail,*
You grand butterfly!
In ebony gorgeous with gold!
You look royal, really,
In fluttering freely
With manner so gallant and bold.

I know—will you pardon?—
You hailed from a garden
Where carrots and plain parsley grow.
I'll not tell the bees,
Nor cry to the breeze,
Your clothing's so fine, none could know.

They'll think you were bred
In some orchid bed,
Where, perfumed, the winds come and go.

RED ADMIRAL, THE BUTTERFLY

RED Admiral, hail! With your ruddy sail
All set for some port 'neath the sky.
The billows of cloud you sail over, proud,
To land at some rose port hard by!

MARIPOSITA

I'M just a little butterfly
Born in Old Mexico,
And that's my fluffy little name,
All decorated so!

In fact, I'm rather fair myself,
And airy on the wing,
And quite accomplished all around,
For such a tiny thing.

I like to flutter all day long,
To homes of different blooms,
And pause at each the briefest spell,
In those sweet-scented rooms.

A LETTER FROM JEAN

A FEW days ago I received an unexpected letter from Jean, a little Washing girl. She said that she had been reading "The Little Page" and was therefore sending me some of her poems that she and I might become acquainted.

"I will be a happy girl when you write," declared Jean—and you know I *did* write—and added, "Let's be poet friends. Please do. Most of my poems were written while I was eleven years of age. I am now twelve, and in the eighth grade."

Jean's poems are so excellent to have been written by a girl of only eleven that I am mailing one of them to THE CRISIS for the August "Little Page". It is called

MY BOOKS

I have so many, many books
  That stand upon my shelf,
That I can sit and read and read
  When I am by myself.

I have legends of knights of old,
  And fairy tales, you see,
And quaint stories old that grandma told,
  And tales from over sea.

Oh, how I do enjoy myself,
  While I am all alone,
I hate to stop to answer the door,
  Or even the telephone.

So little children who have lots of books
  That you are all through reading,
Just give them to some poorer child,
  Who sits home almost pleading

For lots of books of her very own
  To set upon the shelf,
So she could sit and read alone,
  When she is by herself.

By JEAN WESTMORELAND,
Washington, D. C.

I am sure that you will notice Jean's suggestion that we pass on to other children those books that we have read and reread. A good idea! Don't you think so?

Lincoln University

THE REVEREND FRANCIS J. GRIMKÉ, D.D.

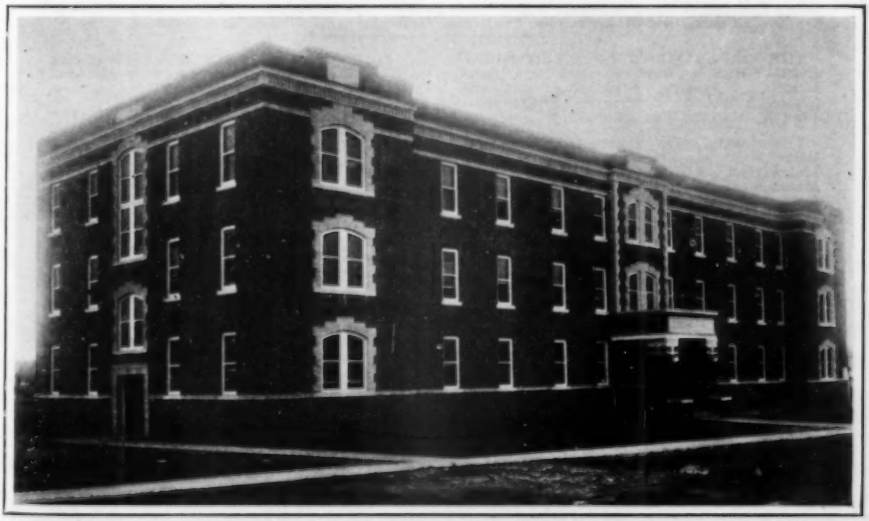
Francis James Grimké is one of the most distinguished colored preachers in the United States. He is a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, a graduate and Doctor of Divinity of Lincoln and has been pastor of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., for forty-four years. He writes:

"I read with a great deal of interest and satisfaction, in the May issue of THE CRISIS, *what you had to say about Lincoln University. I am glad, very glad that you wrote what you did. I have very little patience with the authorities at Lincoln, and have not had for a number of years. After reading your fine editorial, I sat down and gave expression to a few thoughts, and I am sending them to you, hoping that you may be able to find a place for them in your magazine, which I have been taking ever since it was published."*

I NOTICE in the May issue of THE CRISIS that the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, after months of deliberation, has turned down the request of the Alumni Association for representation on the Board. It is simply amazing, after sixty years of freedom, and after turning out graduates for more than fifty years, some of whom are professors in other educational institutions and are on boards of trustees of other institutions, that the trustees of this University should deliberate for months on a proposition that ought not to have taken ten minutes, and which every other Negro institution in the country settled years ago. Lincoln University stands alone in the position which it takes. It means: "We have never had colored men on our Board; and we are not going to have them. Our mind is made up. We have unanimously, without a dissenting voice, voted to stand where we have stood from the beginning. Other institutions may elect to have colored men on their boards of trustees and on their professorial staffs; but we, the trustees of Lincoln University, will never consent to it"!

That, I say, is an amazing stand for white men, administering the affairs of a colored institution, to take! It is still more amazing when we remember that these men are all professing Christians and some of them

ministers of the gospel. I have been asking myself the question, What kind of men are these? Are they right in their minds? Are they men of serious, sober thought? Have they no sense of decency, of the fitness of things? Are they so hopelessly stupid and so blunted in their moral sensibilities that they cannot see that the position which they have taken, and taken, not hastily, but after months of deliberation, is a deliberate insult to every one of the students and graduates of their University and to the whole colored race? In taking this action, they thereby show themselves utterly unfit to occupy any position in any Negro institution. Feeling as they do about colored people, there is nothing for them to do, if they are honest men, but to step down and out and make way for men who are big enough and broad enough, and who have developed sufficient Christian character to be willing to affiliate with men of all races and colors. This decision on the part of the Board is the most shameful single act in all its long history; and nothing can blot it out, or atone for it, but a prompt revocation of the action, and the resignation of the men who are responsible for it. We knew all along what its position was, although there had been an attempt to conceal it;—but now, for the first time, it has boldly, unblushingly declared it. With this action deliberately taken, and solemnly announced, the University can never hope, as long as the action remains unrepealed, to win the respect of colored man anywhere; nor can it hope to be the means of developing a self-respecting student body. This action strikes at what is most vital to the race: it tends directly to undermine, to destroy racial self-respect. And it is strange that these trustees cannot see it. It must be because they do not care to see it, or because they wish to develop a race deficient in self-respect. I do not believe that the men who have given towards the endowment of the University, some of whom I knew, such as the sainted William E. Dodge and others, had any sympathy with the *colorphobia* which has so long had possession of the Board. It is not because of the wishes of the donors that colored men are kept off the board of trustees and out of professorships; but purely and simply because of the narrowness and prejudice of the men who are in control. Some day, though I may not live to see it, a change is bound to come. These old fossils that are now in control will be gone and men of an entirely different type and spirit, high minded, right thinking, God fearing, man loving, will come upon the scene and the good work will go on unembarrassed by the contemptible spirit that now stands in the way of its highest usefulness.



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